

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Interesting Details from the Rebel Newspapers.

Reported Destruction of the Iron-Clad Boats.

Announcement of the Terms on which the Rebels will Surrender.

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being a fatal blow. We may expect to hear of disaster wherever the enemy's gunboats can be brought to bear on all the points still in our possession. Give him all of them—every one—and still he is as far from his object as he was this time last year. Hatteras fell, Hilton Head fell, Roanoke Island fell, Beaufort fell, New Orleans has fallen. But our great armies are still in the field. They have not failed—they have not been worsted—they have always beaten the enemy wherever they have encountered him. When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they can never rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it was unmanly to despair, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a brave nation, resolved not to be enslaved, remains to us. We can even then, as other nations have done before us, resolve ourselves into a guerrilla force, composed of the whole country, and fight the battle for life or death throughout a million of square miles. But that time is yet to come. They have not beaten our armies in pitched battles, nor do we believe they will ever do it. Beauregard, with a powerful force, is still the guardian of the South. Johnston, with a force still more powerful, faces McClellan at York. Stonewall Jackson presents an undaunted front in the valley; our armies in Georgia and South Carolina are unshaken, and we continue to hold our own in the Old North State. The enemy has never been able to obtain an advantage over us, except by means of his gunboats. Take him away from them, and we can always defeat him.

By the loss of New Orleans we are separated from West Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. But many of the brave troops from that side of the river are with us, and those that are there will still keep up the fight, in spite of their isolation. They will thus constantly employ a large portion of the enemy's army, and serve as a powerful diversion in our favor. If every untrained town in the confederacy, and every river town which can be reached by gunboats, were in the possession of the enemy tomorrow, it would not have the slightest effect upon the issue of this contest. It would not be so disastrous as a defeat of Beauregard's army, or give half the same cause for despondency. Fortunately, they took no prisoners; our troops remain to reinforce Beauregard or to go elsewhere as they may be ordered.

The event of this war is still as much in the hands of our people as it was before the fall of New Orleans. Having made himself master of the river and seaboard towns, the enemy, if he wish to conquer us, must come into the interior. There he will have to beat our armies, without the aid of his iron-clad boats, before he can boast of having subdued the country. In the meantime the occupation of so many points must necessarily lead to the weakening of his strength upon those points on which the grand issue is to be decided, and thus far his success is scarcely a disadvantage to us. Let our countrymen imitate the firm and magnanimous conduct of our sires in the Revolution, and we doubt not to see our cause gloriously triumphant.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.] Our anticipations from the important news of yesterday have been realized. The city of New Orleans has fallen, and the sudden shock falls upon us unbroken by any previous foreboding. This is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privation and want to all classes of society; but, most to be lamented of all, it threatens our supplies. Nor is this all; when the Yankees have completed their iron-clad navy they will take every important point upon the coast, except in those cases where a wise discretion may permanently obstruct our harbors. It will be remembered by our readers that immediately after the 8th and 9th ult., we took the position we have here restored. We must obstruct the channels leading to the seacoast towns we wish to preserve, and abandon the impracticable attempt at holding any point which cannot be so protected. It is true that it is a picture to contemplate; but reason assures us that it may yet be held up for our reluctant contemplation. As we fall back we shorten our lines; as we shorten them they are strengthened. The restoration of this disaster, so far as it may be repaired, rests not with the Executive, nor with the Cabinet, nor with Congress, nor with any headquarters, but with the people.

The arms-bearing part of our population must rally to the flag of the republic, and the planters must concentrate their energies upon the production of meat and bread for our armies. We confess that we, in common with every citizen, were divided in the general belief in the success of our arms. We had full authority for the belief. The "commanders of the world hang by a thread," said Mr. Dickens, and the truth of this declaration may yet be made manifest; but cotton as a political agent is done for. "None so poor to do it reverence" as a blockade raiser, but thousands to appreciate the fact that when the war does end a large cotton supply on hand will be a large fortune.

The same applies to tobacco planters in a more limited degree. They can afford to wait, seeing in the future a golden harvest for the holders of these staples. But to realize they must actually hold, not as trustees, under the sanction of law, for Lincoln, but for themselves—hold as owners. To do this they must interpose armies between the enemy and their plantations; to interpose the armies they must feed them; to feed them they must plant corn, and let their dreams of fortune be somewhat modified in their magnificent proportions.

Fig and honey are far more important than cotton and tobacco, and by the extent of the supply to be furnished by the Mississippi region we must measure the extent of our calamity. With an ample preparation for the supply of our armies, we shall be able to achieve our liberties.

Disasters to a brave people are but the falls of Antaeus, from which they rise with renewed energies and a firmer purpose. We have faith in our ultimate success, but should this prove fallacious we can remember the example of Saratoga, remember and emulate it. Let us put our humble trust in God, and fight from success to interior, leaving monuments to commemorate our resolution upon every field. Animated by this determination, we can say to their boasts of conquest in the heroic language of Wile, at Roanoke—Never, never, never.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, April 27.] The telegraph tells us that the enemy are before New Orleans—probably they are now in possession of the Crescent City. What resistance has been made there to its occupation we know not. With their gunboats resistance may have been useless, and it is more than probable none was made. Having passed Fort Jackson, it seems from the enemy's rapid approach to the city but a few days' march. We had looked for a different result. Time and again we had been advised that the general was approaching the city, should they succeed in passing Fort Jackson, would be hotly contested; that even stronger works of defense than at Fort Jackson had been erected; that the heavier artillery was planted on the batteries upon the banks of the river—that obstructions of a most formidable character were on the river—and that a successful resistance to its capture would be made. In this it appears that we have been deceived, and in every other case where a fort has been assailed upon which reliance was put for the defence of a town or city. Modern inventions, it seems, render forts useless for defence. Iron-clad gunboats destroy, or pass them by with certainty. Memphis, we apprehend, will share the fate of New Orleans. To do this ourselves with any other hope is now a folly. We ought and must prepare for the worst—that war is the occupation of most of our cities, with water approaches, by the enemy. A sound policy would dictate, what patriotism and self-preservation demand, the destruction of every species of property that would benefit the enemy as they get possession of any city, and the removal therefrom of everything of value to ourselves. Let nothing fall into their hands of value to them—save all we can of value to us. Charleston, Savannah and Memphis are now immediately threatened. We have no fears that in these cities so wise and patriotic a policy, a duty in fact, will be neglected. When the enemy enter New Orleans, we hope that they will be sadly disappointed in the "beauty and beauty" they expect to derive from the achievement of their gunboats.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, April 29.] THE NEW ORLEANS DISASTER. The capture of New Orleans by the enemy is, under the circumstances, one of the most extraordinary events which the war has brought forth. We can consume columns in commenting upon it, and in doing so we would necessarily have to indulge in a variety of remarks far from being complimentary to the conductors of the defence of this city. But as so astonishing a result must have been pro-

duced in a most astonishing way, we must await full explanations before expressing a harsh judgment. In the absence of all information as to particulars, we are unwilling to denounce in unparaphrasing terms the conduct of the garrisons in the forts and of the commander of the City forces. It will be time enough to do this after having been put in possession of all the facts. Meanwhile we have to look the disaster full in the face, and consider it in its important connections as to the future.

The blow which has been struck us is undoubtedly a very severe one; but if General Leitch and all his army, munitions and stores are safe—if all the cotton, tobacco, &c., are destroyed, the coin of the banks secured, and everything else that would be of value to the enemy put out of his reach, the blow has been stripped of more than half of its terror. We will be undoubtedly subjected to new and great inconveniences by the loss of that city, but its occupancy by the Yankees will be anything else but an agreeable one, now that the yellow fever season is near at hand, which for months will prove fatal to the Northern unaccustomed troops by which it will have to be held. They have got the elephant, it is true, but it is a prize which will cost them vastly more to keep than the animal is worth, if his sufferings make him his usual annual visit to the city and wave his scowling face over the hospitals there. What dry straw is to the flames with raw, untrained Northerners, to the Gulf pestilence when it breaks out amongst them. Even one-half of the old resident population of the city have heretofore fled every summer to higher latitudes to escape its ravages. So, in this point of view, the enemy has very little cause to exult over his success. He will be, too, in the midst of a hostile people who will not trade with him, and his acquisition will be as valuable as a commercial asset in a sanitary sense.

But there is another aspect of the matter still more cheering to the Confederates. The large and fine army which was assigned for the defence of New Orleans is now to be united with the army at Corinth in time to assist in the great work of driving the Yankees out of Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a march across the Ohio—a movement which, we cannot doubt, will be commenced and carried through as soon as the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio rivers become too shallow for gunboat navigation. Then will be our opportunity for striking a crushing blow that will more than redeem all our losses. We want to see a column of 100,000 Southern troops led on by Beauregard through the Northeastern, and another column of the same strength through the Northern States by Johnston, so that whilst the Yankees are taking our coast and river cities, we will be sweeping their rear; and then we would see the would-be conquerors and the conquerors of the South. The Romans, in a memorable crisis, fought the battles of Italy in Numidia, and thus drove their Carthaginian (almost) conquerors from their own gates. Let us fight the battles of the South upon Northern soil. The capture of Philadelphia or New York would be to us a guarantee of peace in thirty days upon our own terms. We have 400,000 soldiers in the field of whom Napoleon, in the zenith of his glory, might have been proud. They would move with alacrity in the direction of Yankee land, if the word was just given them from Richmond. Oh, that it may be given! as it ought to have been twelve months ago! Besides this huge army, which could easily support itself in the enemy's country, we would have a reserve sufficiently powerful to protect our vast interior, comprising a compact and populous territory between the Mississippi and Atlantic, equal in extent to that of France, Great Britain and Ireland (leaving out half of Virginia and all Kentucky and Tennessee), whilst our trans-Mississippi territory (leaving out Missouri), comprises a still larger area. The idea of a conquest of such a country is preposterously absurd, and the fall of New Orleans, although to be much lamented, does not put the invaders an inch nearer the consummation of their accursed purpose. It may, in the dispensation of Providence, turn out to have been for us an advantageous event. The ways of God are mysterious, and He directs the affairs of men so as often to lead them to consider an event calamitous which afterwards proves the happiest that could have occurred for their welfare. We have long since "fired our mind" down to the belief, that if the cause of the South is Divinely favored, it will and must triumph. If not, it will and must perish, where it is supported by millions of the most powerful description. So far we have had alternate successes and reverses which have not been decisive. We must fight on with a more terrible energy than we have yet done. We must now concentrate our forces at fewer points, and hurl them upon the foe. We must abandon the merely defensive policy, and assume and maintain at all hazards the position of belligerents, able to give as well as receive blows. With half a million of men prepared and eager for action, we can make ourselves felt beyond the limits of the confederacy.

Since the above was written we have received further intelligence from New Orleans, which represents that although the federal fleet was before the city the enemy had not taken possession, because they have no forces to occupy it. It is rumored that we had several very formidable gunboats at Fort Pillow when the federal fleet passed the fort below New Orleans, and that a portion of these were, ere this, dispatched to New Orleans. They may be enabled to destroy a portion of the Yankee vessels, if not all, and thus save the city. We trust that the rumor may prove true, and that our fortilla may accomplish all that is hoped for.

The rumor regarding the protest of the French and English men-of-war, mentioned in our despatches, may be correct. It is stated that no civilized nation was ever known to shell a city after it had been evacuated by the troops collected for its defence. Whether the Yankees would conform to usage in this matter remains to be seen. We fear that we have but little to expect from so bloodthirsty and unscrupulous a foe. At farthest, the fate of New Orleans must be definitely ascertained in a day or two.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. The common "talk on Change" is of course the official despatch exhibited on our bulletin board yesterday morning, while it gives a ray of hope, serves only to increase the anxious interest felt in the fate of this great commercial city. But all is mystery yet, and all the arguments and discussions on the street corners and in the hotels, or elsewhere, cannot clear away the impenetrable shroud that covers this affair. It is our nature to cling to the slightest hope for the best, but we fear we are depending upon a slender thread indeed if we anticipate a successful resistance now to the Yankees there. Of course trade is affected by the news, but to what effect we are not at present able to say. Sugar and molasses will undoubtedly advance in price, and the holders of these articles will profit largely by the affair.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE REBELS AND UNION TROOPS. [From the Raleigh Standard, April 26.] We learn that our pickets near Kinston, near Tarboro, Captain Andrews' company, Second cavalry, had two sharp skirmishes with the enemy's pickets on Sunday and Monday last. On Sunday they killed four Yankees, and three on Monday. Captain Andrews had his horse shot, but we hear of no other casualties on our side.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE. The screw steamship City of Washington, Capt. Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th of April, arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, having made off the lightship at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

The City of Washington brings the United States mails, a general cargo, 535 stowage and 43 cabin passengers. The steamship Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the 16th ult. The news by the City of Washington has been fully anticipated. A sale of fifteen bales of Maracaibo cotton had been made in Liverpool at the rate of 28.5d. per lb., averaging 500 sterling per bale. It was grown from St. John's Island cotton seed, and equalled the finest St. John's Island sample. BOSTON, April 30, 1862. The steamship North American passed Father Point at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock last night, bound to Quebec. The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th instant. LIVERPOOL, April 30, 1862. Arrived from New York, Teutonia, at Dublin; Dundalk, at Waterford; Hammerberg, at Belfast; M. Nuttall, at Flushing.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of Refugees from Tennessee at Fortress Monroe.

All the Union Families Ordered to Leave the State.

Massacre of One Hundred Refugees by the Rebels.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN NORFOLK.

Depression Among the Rebels at Memphis.

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IMPORTANT FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY

Skirmish Between Large Bodies of the Hostile Armies.

THE UNION TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

A Large Number of Rebels Captured.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The Reported Preparations of the Rebels to Resist Generals Banks and McDowell.

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